# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1843. [NO. 1339.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜



## LEATHER, LEATHER.

ALL persons wishing to purchase the above article, will find it to their advantage to call at the Tan Yard, where it will be sold either by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, by

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.
*January* 19, 1843. 38-3w

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late James Hadlock, at December Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, *Adm'r.*
*January* 24, 1843. 38-4w

## Further Notice.

ON SATURDAY the 17th of February, 1843 the undersigned, as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will proceed to sell at his late residence on Hillsborough street, all the Personal Property of said Estate, household and kitchen Furniture, one Carriage, Cow and Calf, a large stock of Medicine, and a valuable assortment of Books.—Terms made known on day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is disposed of.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, *Adm'r.*
*January* 24, 1843. 38-3w

LARGE

## AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of February next, being the 2d Monday in said month, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, in the town of Wadesborough, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery, Vestings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c. &c.—Also, a large assortment of FANCY CUTLERY. Also, a great variety of articles in the line of Jewelry. All of which Goods are of latest fashions and approved styles. Also on the same day, I will sell my Jersey Wagon and Horse. Terms of sale, *Cash.*

I most earnestly request all persons to whom I have sold Goods on a credit, to come forward on that day and liquidate their several accounts with Cash.

I also take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the people of Anson county, for the liberal patronage I have received, and the kindness and hospitality with which I have been treated during my sojourn amongst them.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.
*Wadesborough, Jan.* 12, 1843. 38-3w

## $10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., his boy Isaac, aged about thirty years, yellow complected, spare made, about five feet ten inches high, very quick spoken, and has a large scar on one of his feet, not recollected which. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, or deliver him to me at my residence.

JAMES L. TERRY.
*January* 19, 1843. 38-4w

## COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

***DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,***

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

### Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

### Hays' Liniment.

For the cure of Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, Sores and Ulcers.—Price $1 per bottle.

### Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

### Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

### Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

### Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

### Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

### Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

### Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
*January* 18, 1843. 38tf

## WORK HORSES.

4 YOUNG WORK HORSES for sale, broke to any kind of harness. Apply to

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
*January* 19, 1843. 38-2w

## DICKSON EVANS, M. D.
### *Eclectic,*

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He disclaims the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

*Fayetteville, Jan.* 21, 1843. 38tf

## REFINED SUGAR, SPERM OIL, GUNPOWDER.

40 BARRELS REFINED LOAF SUGAR.
10 ditto ditto Crushed SUGAR, from Boston Sugar Refinery,
8 casks Fall and Winter Bleached SPERM OIL, from New Bedford, best quality and in high repute.
225 kegs DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER, assorted, FFR, FFFR, FFG, FFFG;—"Sporting," in Canisters; "Eagle," in half and quarter kegs; and Blasting Powder.

All which articles will be kept constantly on hand, for sale at low prices on Manufacturers' account, exclusively by

BROWN & DE ROSSET.
*Wilmington, Dec.* 10, 1842. 32-2wteow3w

## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS popular article, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally, just received for sale at the Book Store. A more extended advertisement, with cases of cures, will appear in a week or two in the Observer. *Jan'y* 3.

## Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition, just received by E. J. HALE.

## SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

## Select Classical School.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces his intention to open a SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL in Fayetteville, on the 1st of March ensuing, in which the number of Pupils will not exceed twelve. The plan of study will be modelled after the programme of studies pursued in the Academical Department of the well known College of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, situated on Long Island, and the general discipline will be conformed, as far as practicable, to the rule of that Institution. It will be within the object of the present School to form those habits of application which best fit for an entrance into the Freshman or Sophomore Classes of the University of North Carolina, or any other literary institution in the Union. Applications for admission may be made at once. Terms, with reference to the times, $30 per session of 5 months.

The Subscriber has been favored with letters containing testimonials from the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., L. L. D.; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rector of St. Paul's College, College Point, Long Island; Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., President of the University of North Carolina; Rev. William Hooper, L. L. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Columbia College, S. C.

JARVIS BUXTON.
*Fayetteville, Jan'y* 17, 1843. 37tf

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON the 10th February will be sold, at the late residence of Miss Rachael Barge,

House and half acre Lot on North street.
58 acres Land on Cape Fear, joining McPherson and McIver land.
Two quarter acre Lots, near S. Mims.
One eighth acre ditto. on McIver street.
One undivided part of 11 acres Land, near Poplar Spring.

Also, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EDW'D W. BARGE, *Executor.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*
*January* 16, 1843. 37ts

## POTATOES AND ORANGES.

80 BBLS. prime Irish Potatoes, (warranted free from frost)
1000 prime sweet Havana Oranges,
10 boxes Bar Soap.

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
*January* 18, 1843. 37-3w

## VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of February next, that valuable and well known TRACT OF LAND, containing 1143 acres, lying in the county of Robeson, on the West side of Ashpole Swamp, known as the late residence of Malcom McCormack, dec'd. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

NEILL McCORMACK.
JOHN McCORMACK.
ARCH'D McLEAN.
*Alfordsville, January* 5, 1843. 37-3w

## ON CONSIGNMENT,

6 HHDS. PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 bbls. do. do. Molasses.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
*January* 6, 1843. 36-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
*January* 10, 1843. 36-tf

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
*July* 11, 1842. 10tf

## Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.


FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT REPORT.

*Mr. Gales:* Decidedly the sorriest Report that has emanated from *this* Legislature, much less any other, is that made by the Senate's Internal Improvement Committee, signed "William P. Williams, Chairman." When I read the *concern*, and saw its entire destitution of Statesmanlike views—its entire want of elevated patriotism—its low Demagoguism—its still lower ignorance of the interest and condition of our good old State, I was led to examine who constituted the Committee, and to ascertain its political complexion.

This Committee was appointed by the Speaker of the Senate, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, who is especially opposed to Internal Improvements—particularly, if they extend their benefits Westward,—and who is a Democrat of the first water. It is composed of Mr. Williams, of Franklin, Mr. Larkins, of New Hanover, Mr. Allison, of Orange, and Mr. Stafford, of Stokes—four Democrats, good and true, and of whose distinguished abilities let this Report speak. These four constitute the *majority* of the Committee, and made the Report under review. The other three members of the Committee *dissented*, of course, from such a poor production. Who are they? They are gentlemen who, for intelligence, and elevated, liberal views, cannot be surpassed in the State, viz: Col. Joyner, of Halifax, Gen. Dockery, of Richmond, and Gen. Jacocks, of Perquimons.

Ask Mr. Speaker Wilson, what kind of an Internal Improvement Committee he appointed?—And with that bland smile, and complaisant manner, for which he is distinguished, he will reply—"An excellent one, Sir,—an excellent one. There is Col. Joyner, Gen. Dockery, Gen. Jacocks"—and, if he thinks you do not know any of the other four, names them, and omits such as you do know. Thus it would seem, there is a Committee, from which something might well be expected. But when a Report is to be made, we find the *four* Democrats being a majority, opposed to *three* Whigs, and reporting a something—nothing—*a thing*—that shall be fully examined hereafter, by IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

*Mr. Gales:* Experience is the only true test of all theories. Facts are stubborn things: they try all principles, and enable us to hold fast to that which is sound and good in practice. Now sir, I am a Planter, and have carefully watched the prices and sales of cotton in the markets of Cheraw and Columbia, in South Carolina, and Augusta, in Georgia, during the sale of the last crop. I have also given strict attention to the prices paid for cotton at the Factories in the western part of North Carolina during the same season: and my observation and comparison have fully satisfied me, that the Factories have paid higher prices for cotton than the merchants in those market towns. To sustain my opinion, I will state the following facts. In November last, I sent a load of cotton to Columbia, and after hauling 120 miles, I only got for it *five cents* per pound: while about the same time, several of my neighbors took their cotton to the home market, to the Factories near to us, and got six, six and a half, and *seven cents* per pound: getting a cent, a cent and a half, and two cents on the pound *more* than I got at Columbia. Yes, I went a great deal further and fared worse. I hauled my cotton a long distance, and got but little for it; while some of my neighbors hauled not more than one third of that distance, and got higher prices for their cotton. The home market in North Carolina is becoming very important to the Planters. The small Planters who raise less than a load, (say 3 or 4 bales,) derive great advantage from being near to a Factory, where they can sell their cotton for the highest market price: whereas, if they were distant from the market, and had not a waggon and team to haul it themselves, they must sacrifice a part of its value by selling at reduced prices to some one who bought on speculation, to sell again.

There are now *twenty-eight or thirty Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina*, making the very best and cheapest cotton goods in the United States. Yes, North Carolina cotton cloths are now sold on a profit to the wholesale dealers in Philadelphia and New York!! It is surely better to bring money into North Carolina for cotton cloth, than to send our money for it to distant cities, from whence it never returns. I presume the cotton Factories in North Carolina during this year, will purchase and consume about *fourteen or fifteen thousand bales of cotton*; and that that quantity will be gradually increased every year!!!—That is a great advantage to the whole State, and particularly to the Planters. It gives them a home market. They can get better bargains and higher prices nearer home, for their cotton, than they can get in a distant, foreign and fluctuating market, where all the world send their surplus and glut the market. We cotton-growers, want good prices near home: so says

A PLANTER.

*The end of the World.*—We understand that in one of the School Districts of Hillsborough, in this State, the whole population have become believers in the doctrine of Miller—closed their district school, and taken their children home to get prepared for the second advent.—*N. Hampshire Statesman.*

Lazyboots, who never gets up till the rest of the family have done breakfast, for fear of wasting time that might otherwise be devoted to an extension of the morning slumber, wishes that he lived in Hillsborough and shared in the general conviction of the people thereabouts. He thinks that this world is a nice world enough, if it were not that there is always something more to do, no matter how much may have been done, and he longs for a period when every thing will be fixed without this perpetual call for more "fixins," so that a man may sleep, lounge, or swing upon a gate for weeks together, with no weight upon his conscience, and with no appalling prospective of work to come. This he supposes to be the case at Hillsborough, where there is a clear holyday for three months at least—nothing to do to-day and nothing to do in the morning—no school and no wood to split. "Boots" never willingly made an effort in his life except when the cat tried to run away with his sausage. He would be much pleased to be at Hillsborough, if he were there, but then the trouble of going. "Good gracious!" says he, "how do people contrive to be in places that are so far off!"—*Pennsylvanian.*

A bill has passed the Legislature of Illinois called an Act to amend "an Act regulating the sale of property," passed at the last session of the Legislature. It provides that all property offered for sale under execution, shall sell for two-thirds of its appraised value, and that value is to be regulated by what property was worth in "*ordinary times.*" It extends to all sales under decrees in Chancery, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c. and obliges the plaintiff to buy the property in one year from the date of his execution, at two-thirds its appraised value, or lose his lien, as to other judgment creditors!

## Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

A great many bills passed their second reading, which it is deemed unnecessary to note particularly, here.

The engrossed bill from the House, entitled "a Bill for the more speedy administration of Justice" coming up on its second reading,

Mr. Brown, the Senator from Caswell, rose and attacked it in a most vehement and abusive manner. After enlarging for some time upon that contempt and detestation, to which *he* seemed to think all Lawyers and Judges were entitled, he proceeded to show, in a way peculiar to himself, that the Bill would furnish to the Judges an opportunity to tax the people to an enormous extent for extra Courts, whilst, at the same time, it would enable them to hold as many extra Courts as they pleased, and thereby secure the ninety dollars allowance for their attendance. Mr. B. closed his remarks by moving the indefinite postponement of the Bill.

Mr. Shepard, of Wake, rose in reply, and gave his 'Democratic' brother from Caswell, a lashing which highly amused the Senate. He said, he knew nothing of such a bill being before the Senate, until he heard it read at the Clerk's table; but he could not refrain, even on the spur of the moment, from answering the very unsound and singular arguments advanced by the Senator. That gentleman had asserted that the bill would impose an additional tax upon the people. This assertion Mr. S. showed to be utterly untrue. He stated, for example, that in Wake county, no litigated case of importance had been tried in the Superior Court for two years; that these cases were regularly continued from term to term; that the average cost of a continuance was fifteen dollars; making a tax upon the people, in the shape of costs, of eight or nine hundred dollars. Deduct the ninety dollars, which the Judge would receive for his services at an extra Court, and here would be a clear saving to the people of Wake County, of seven or eight hundred dollars; and he imagined the same might be said with regard to most of the other Counties in the State. Mr. Brown had also said, that the Judge might *corruptly* hold an extra Court for the purpose of getting an extra allowance. This Mr. S. showed, from the Bill itself, to be ridiculous in the extreme. Under the Bill, there was not the least facility offered for the practice of corruption. The Bill provided that whenever a Judge should deem an extra Court necessary, he should suggest the fact to the Governor; that the Governor should proceed to designate the time for the Term, and appoint as Judge, *not him that made the suggestion, but some other Judge.* How, then could a Judge appoint a Term and hold it for the corrupt purpose of getting the usual allowance, &c. &c.

The Bill then passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. McRae, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Memorial of a citizen of Wayne county on the subject of Colonization, and a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioner into effect, made a report stating that though the Committee approved the object of the memorialist, the Treasury was not now in a condition to aid it, and recommended the rejection of the bill. The bill was then read the second time and unanimously rejected.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the bill for an equal distribution of the Literary Fund, and for the relief of the people, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Patterson moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute.

Mr. Francis moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report on its constitutionality; but the motion was not carried.

The amendment was then adopted; and the question recurring on the passage of the bill its second reading, it was rejected by a vote of 68 to 38. Those who voted in favor of its passage were Messrs. Brummell, Burgin, Byrd, Conrad, Dickson, Gavin, Guthrie, Halsey, Haskins, Houser, Herring, Hill, Holloway, Jackson, Jefferson, J. B. Jones, Lamb, Lee, Leach, Lord, Massey, McCollum, Neal, Nelson, Patterson, Shanklin, Shultz, Stockard, Steel, Stone, Skinner, F. Taylor, Thomas, Walser, Whitaker, White, Willey and Thomas Wilson.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* in certain cases; which passed its first reading.

The Speaker announced as the order of the day the bills relating to the Banks of this State.

Mr. Baxter moved that they be postponed until Monday next, that business of more importance to the State might be transacted; but the motion did not prevail.

The bill regulating the premium on Bills of exchange sold by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Biggs took the floor and went into an argument to show its constitutionality. He maintained that Banks were public Corporations, and that the Legislature had a right to amend their Charters, and even if they were regarded as private Corporations, that the Legislature had a right to pass the bills presented by the Committee on Banks by way of enforcing the obligation in the contract. After he had concluded his Speech, he moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill to prevent the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks.

Before the question was taken on the amendment, on motion of Mr. Cardwell the bill with the amendment, was laid on the table, with the understanding that it is to be taken up to-morrow, Mr. Leach having the floor.

The House then adjourned to 4 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock, and took up as the order for the evening the Instruction Resolutions.

Mr. Moore resumed his remarks, and spoke with great power and eloquence on the subject of a Tariff, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. McRae. He continued his remarks until near 6 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

And the House adjourned to half after 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House met at half past seven o'clock.

The bill for the further relief of Insolvent Debtors, was put upon its third reading; and after undergoing some discussion, the question was taken on its passage and decided in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker. The vote was 43 to 43.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, to alter the mode of electing Constables, so far as relates to the Counties of Caldwell and Wilkes, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Bragg; and the bill to render navigable Colly Swamp, was rejected on its second reading.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Ray presented a Resolution, directing the Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, to suspend a suit now pending in Lincoln Court against the Justices of said County, for neglecting to repair the County buildings. Read first time, but subsequently rejected.

*Bills presented.*—By Mr. Howard, to amend an Act to cede to the United States, a certain Tract of Land called Bogue Banks. By Mr. Shepard, to incorporate a Cavalry Company in Wake. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Resolution in favor of Thomas L. Lea, late Sheriff of Caswell, was read, and indefinitely posponed.

The Senate then took up the Resolution to relieve the People, by requesting the Banks to discount more freely. Mr. Cooper moved its indefinite postponement. Negatived, 21 to 19. The Resolution then passed its second reading by the same vote.

The Resolution directing a foreclosure of the Mortgage on the Wilmington Road, unless certain conditions, heretofore published, be complied with, passed its third reading 26 to 13.

Mr. Elliott presented a Resolution, directing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to loan the balance of Principal on hand of the Literary Fund. Read three times and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill authorizing the holding of extra Terms of the Superior Courts. The bill was again assailed by Mr. Brown, and Gen. Dockery took occasion in replying to him, to pay him off in such currency, that he will never forget the settlement. We learn, for we did not hear the debate, that Gen. Dockery's excoriation of the Hon. Senator was the severest castigation of the Session. Indeed, some have objected to it as a gross infraction of the Constitution, that instrument forbidding unusual modes of punishment. Mr. Brown had taken occasion, a day or two before, to speak of the Whig party in the Senate, as Bank tools, and that he could not open his mouth on any subject, but that "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" were yelping at his heels. Before Gen. Dockery was done, he thought, doubtless, there was a full grown mastiff there.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the Memorial from the Historical Society of New York, praying to be furnished with copies of the Public Documents of this State, reported favorably to the prayer in the memorial, and recommended the passage of a Resolution in favor of the New York Historical Society; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Biggs, from the Select Committee appointed to confer with Major Hinton, relative to his service as Treasurer until his successor was duly qualified, reported a Resolution in favor of Chas. L. Hinton; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Harrington presented a memorial from citizens of Moore county, praying the Legislature to relieve the people by passing a law to prohibit the levying an execution on property for a limited time; which was laid on the table.

The Resolution concerning a Penitentiary, was read the second time, and laid on the table.

The Resolution directing the Secretary to commence suits against delinquent Sheriffs, was taken up on its second reading, and, on motion was laid on the table.

The bill to provide for the distribution and management of the Literary Fund, was taken up on its second reading; and was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 66 to 33.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half past 3 o'clock.

The Speaker announced as the order of the evening, the Instruction Resolutions.

Mr. Moore took the floor, and concluded his remarks about six o'clock. After concluding, he gave notice that before the question was taken, he should move to strike out the first Resolution and insert a substitute.

Mr. Bragg took the floor, and for at least five minutes there was so much disorder in the House that he could not proceed; the cry for the question ringing from some thirty voices in different intonations, like the cackling of so many setting hens, or the croaking of frogs in Spring. After the Speaker had succeeded in restoring order, Mr. Bragg proceeded, by assuring the House that he did not intend to make a Speech; and spoke for some minutes in censure of the whig party in the House for their pertinacity, in expressing their views on the subjects contained in the Resolutions.

Mr Caldwell of Burke, rose for the purpose of giving notice that he would offer an amendment. [Cries of question, question, question, rang from the Democrats in all parts of the Hall, the Speaker's hammer was lustily plied to bring the House to order—question, question, question, rap, rap, rap, was all that was to be heard.] After a long time order was restored and Mr C. then proceeded and said, that he had not risen to make a speech, and should, most certainly, not have said a word beyond his original purpose had it not been for the unexampled and unparalleled conduct just exhibited by the *domineering and tyrannical* majority of this house. (Here Mr C. was called to order by Mr Bower of Ashe, and by various other persons—a very great excitement pervaded the hall—Mr C. still continuing, said the gentlemen might cry order, to their heart's content and till they wore out their iron lungs, but he would continue to speak in spite of them. Here Mr Pope of Halifax rose, and requested his friend from Burke to suspend his remarks, while he would insist that the rule of the house should be enforced and that the member from Ashe should be required to reduce his point of order to writing—Mr C. at this suggestion resumed his seat—Mr Nash then perceiving that another gentleman was reducing the point of order to writing for the gentleman from Ashe, rose and said that he hoped the Chair would require that the point of order should be reduced to writing by the gentleman from Ashe himself, and not by proxy; whereupon the gentleman from Ashe withdrew it, and Mr C. was permitted to proceed.] Mr C. in continuation said, that when he was called to order, as it now appears very unnecessarily, not being then *out of order*, he was going on to remark, that it was a novel sight in *any* deliberative body, and especially so in the legislative halls of North Carolina, to see a *tyrannical* majority attempting by force of numbers and boisterous conduct, to put down a representative of the free people of the State! He was not to be put down in this manner: he, as well as all the Whigs in this house, were *free men*, elected by a *free and enlightened* constituency of a *free and independent* State, and come what *may*, he was determined that his rights and his privileges as the representative of such a people, and their rights and privileges confided to his keeping, should not be violated and trampled under foot without resistance. He rose to do that which every man on this floor has a right to do—a *right* guaranteed to a minority as well as to a majority—a *right* which he did not ask the majority in this house to extend to him; he asked nothing at their hands, but one which the people themselves by their Constitution had already extended—a *right* which it was his firm and fixed determination to exercise at all and every hazard. Sir, said Mr C. let me tell this *ruthless* and *overbearing* majority that the minority here are not to be forced into measures—that they are not to be deprived of any of their privileges—that the immunities of their constituents confided to their care are not to be trodden upon by *reckless* numbers—the Whigs, because fewer in number, are not to be run over and put down when endeavoring to exercise their constitutional rights: no, sir, no, before they will suffer themselves to be thus treated and forced to yield to *rowdyism*, they will rise as one man and in defence of law and good order will freely and nobly spill and stain this floor with the last drop of their life's dearest blood. Mr C. then said that he would now do, what he had intended doing when he was so unceremoniously interrupted by this lawless and disorderly majority, to-wit: offer an amendment to the fifth resolution of the gentleman from Orange, (Mr Jones.) The amendment was then sent to the Clerk's table and read, as follows:

That this Legislature does believe and concede, that Congress have a Constitutional right, secured to it by the 4th clause of the 8th section of the Constitution of the United States, to pass uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies; and that the 27th Congress, at its first Session, anxious to relieve the People from the great difficulties under which they were laboring, and which were brought upon them by causes over which they had no control, passed the present law on the subject of Bankruptcy, honestly hoping to extend relief to the suffering debtor, without prejudicing the available claims of the creditor; but as the law, since its passage, has operated differently from what its authors intended or desired, it is the opinion of this Legislature that the law should be repealed; and our Senators and Representatives are hereby respectfully requested to use their best efforts to procure that repeal, or a modification of the law.

Mr Mendenhall then took the floor, and spoke for some time in reply to Mr Bragg. Mr Cardwell submitted a few remarks in reply to Mr Mendenhall, and Mr Baxter took the floor, when, on motion of Mr Barnes, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

Some twenty or thirty Engrossed bills had their first and second reading.

The Resolution to relieve the people, by asking the Banks to discount, was rejected on its third reading 20 to 18, by a party vote, except that Messrs Dobson, Hester, Rogers and Stafford voted for its passage.

Those who voted for their passage, were Messrs. Albright, Allison of I., Burgin, Dobson, Dockery, Elliott, Hester, Howard, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Morehead, Moye, Pharr, Ribelin, Rogers, Spruill, Stafford—18.

Those who voted against them were Messrs Arrington, Allison of O., Boykin, Boyd, Cooper, Edwards, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Res, Reid, Shepard, Speight, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, Williams of P., Williams of F.—20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Cardwell moved to take up the Instruction Resolutions.

Mr Barringer hoped the motion would be withdrawn until the Reports had been submitted; but Mr C. refused.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs Leach, Francis, Pope, Nash, and Mills opposed the motion, and Messrs Cardwell and McRae supported it. The question was then taken, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 60 to 45.

The Resolutions of Instruction were then taken up on their second reading; and Mr Jackson took the floor, and proceeded to address the House in favor of the Resolutions, and in reply to the remarks of Mr Moore. Before he had made much progress, however, he remarked that he was unwilling to consume the time of the House by continuing the discussion, and would give notice that in case the speeches on the other side were published he should publish a reply.

Mr Moore remarked, that if the gentleman from Chatham (Mr Jackson) asked permission of the House to publish his speech, he should also ask permission to publish one that he *had not spoken*.

The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolutions their second reading;

Mr Moore moved to strike out the first Resolution, and insert the amendment of which he gave notice on yesterday; which motion was decided in the negative, by a vote of 58 to 45—a strict party vote with the exception of Mr Wilson of Lincoln, who voted for the amendment.

Mr Avery moved to amend, by striking out all after the word Resolved in the 6th Resolution, and inserting the following:

"That the fine imposed upon General Andrew Jackson, during the late War, by Judge Hall, should, in the opinion of this Legislature, be immediately refunded with full legal interest, without any proviso or qualification whatever, as an act of justice due to a brave, meritorious, and distinguished officer."

Mr. Moore moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all after the word "interest"; but the motion was decided in the negative, by a vote of 61 to 45.

Mr. Francis moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "without any proviso or qualification whatever"; but the motion was negatived—Ayes 45, Noes 61.

Mr. Francis moved to amend by striking out all after the word "interest," and inserting the following: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as intended to cast any reflection upon the Judiciary Department of our Government; but the motion was decided in the negative, by a vote of 61 to 46.

Mr. Nash moved to amend, by striking out the words "as an act of justice," and inserting "as a mark of respect," negatived, Ayes 44, Nays 61.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Avery, and it was adopted by a vote of 96 to 6.

Mr. Moore moved to amend the first Resolution by striking out the words "their Senators," and inserting the "Senators of this State"; which was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 89 to 14.

Mr. Nash moved to amend, by inserting the words 'of the People,' after the word Senators—decided in the negative by a vote of 58 to 43.

Mr. McLaughlin moved to amend, by striking out the first Resolution, and inserting the following:

*Resolved*, That all political power is vested in and derived from the People only, and that the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government thereof.

*Resolved, further*, That it the right of instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress exists at all in our form of Government, it, according to the 18th section of the Bill of Rights, belongs to the people in their sovereign, and not in their Representative capacity—and in the third and last place,

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as this Legislature is of a different stripe from a majority of the good people of North Carolina, it has no right to instruct any body.

Which was decided in the negative—Ayes 43, Noes 61.

Mr. Leach moved to amend the first Resolution, by inserting after the words, "misrepresent the wishes of" the words "a majority of the people of the State"; but it was negatived—Ayes 47, Noes 54.

Mr. Barringer moved to insert between the first and second Resolutions, the following:

*Resolved*, That the sovereignty of the States, is in the People thereof; that the Senators in Congress are the Representatives of that sovereignty in the Senate of the United States under the Federal Constitution; and that, therefore, the people of the State in their primary assemblies, or by delegates elected for that purpose, have a right to instruct their Senators.

Mr. Bragg remarked that he should vote against the Resolution in the shape of an amendment, for the reason given by the Whigs in 1840, that they preferred their own; if it was a distinct proposition he should vote for it.

The question was then taken, and it was decided in the negative—Ayes 47, Noes 58.

The House then adjourned to half after 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half past 3 o'clock; and the Speaker announced the Instruction Resolutions as the pending question.

Mr. Francis stated that he had been informed that the Senate had no business before them, and he would therefore move to lay the Resolutions on the table until we could prepare some business for them.

Mr. Cardwell called for the Yeas and Nays on the question, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of 50 to 33.

The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolutions their second reading;

Mr. Nash moved to strike out the whole series after the word Resolved, and insert the following:

That the majority of this General Assembly do not represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State, and that, therefore, they have not the right to instruct the Representatives of the People of the State, in the Senate of the United States.

Which motion was negatived—Ayes 35, Noes 57.

Mr. Barringer moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "instruction" in the first Resolution—negatived by a vote of 55 to 42.

Mr. Rayner moved to amend by striking out the fifth Resolution, and inserting the following:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, a large majority of the people of this State, without distinction of party, are opposed to the Bankrupt Law passed by the present Congress, and desire its immediate repeal.

The motion was decided in the negative by a vote of 54 to 43.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, then moved the amendment of which he had given notice yesterday; and it was negatived by a vote of 63 to 37.

Mr. Leach moved to amend the first Resolution by inserting after the word "whenever," the words "ascertained by the popular vote of the State"—negatived by a vote of 58 to 42.

The question again recurring on the passage of the Resolutions as amended;

Mr. Baxter took the floor, and addressed the House in opposition to the Resolutions until about five o'clock when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The House then adjourned to half past 6 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

At half past 6 o'clock, the House again met and resumed the consideration of the Instruction Resolutions.

Mr. Baxter concluded his remarks; and was followed by

Mr. Nash, who spoke at some length in opposition to the Resolutions.

Mr. Jackson next took the floor in reply to Mr. Nash, and in support of the Resolutions.

Mr. Barringer spoke in reply to Mr. Jackson, and in opposition to the Resolutions. He continued his remarks until half past eleven o'clock, [the House listening with profound attention,] when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

## IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill presenting the manner of Returns hereafter to be made by Sheriffs, which passed its third reading.

Mr. Jacocks introduced a Bill for the relief of the suffering of the people from the deficiency of last year's crop. [The Directors of the Literary Board to grant loans to the respective Justices of each County for five years, individuals to give security, and the loans to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.] The bill was subsequently rejected, 26 to 17.

Several private bills passed their final readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House resumed the unfinished business of Saturday, it being the Instruction Resolutions.

Mr. Barringer addressed the House in continuation of his remarks, and concluded at ¼ to 12 o'clock.

Mr. Francis then moved to amend the Resolutions by inserting between the 7th and 8th the following:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the present pecuniary distress and embarrassment principally arises from the want of some circulating medium, which, we believe, can be only supplied by a National Bank, upon a proper basis; we would therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use every constitutional means in their power for the establishment of an Institution of this kind by the National Legislature, upon such basis as may best conduce to check the derangement at present existing in our National Currency.

Which was decided in the negative, 47 to 42.

Mr. Mills moved to amend the 5th Resolution, by striking out all after the word "repealed;" which was negatived, 56 to 44.

Mr. Moore moved to amend, by inserting between the 4th and 5th in the series the following:

*Resolved*, That the scheme of collecting all monies due the Federal Government in gold and silver, commonly called the Sub-Treasury, is calculated to raise the salaries of the Office-holders, while it depresses the price of labor, and to increase the duties on imports by diminishing the quantity of sound paper: That such a scheme will draw to the importing marts the precious metals, because, there they will be in absolute demand, and leave the interior of the country without sufficient specie for circulation, or for purposes of sound Banking; thereby depriving the Agricultural portion of the people both of specie and of good paper.

Which was negatived, 60 to 43.

Mr. Moore then moved to amend, by striking out the fourth Resolution, and inserting the following:

*Resolved*, That the Compromise Act of 1833 was never intended as a fixed and unchangeable law; nor was it intended to settle, unalterably, the duties on imports at 20 per cent. First, because by the third section of that Act, it is expressly declared that from and after the 30th day of June, 1842, *such* duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government. Secondly, because if 20 per cent. should raise too much revenue, the people would be obliged to bear an oppressive tax, not needed for any legitimate purposes of Government: and Thirdly, because, if 20 per cent. should be insufficient, the residue must necessarily be raised by direct taxation.

Negatived.

Mr. Moore further moved to amend by inserting between the 4th and 5th in the series the following:

*Resolved*, That a direct tax to support the government in time of peace, is abhorrent to the people of this State; and if collected in hard money as proposed by the Sub-Treasury scheme, would endanger the tranquility of the Nation and the integrity of the Union.

Which was also decided in the negative by a vote of 56 to 47.

Mr. Francis moved to amend by adding to the 8th Resolution the following: *Provided*, they can obtain a majority of Congress to aid them in so doing—and the President should not afterwards veto their proceedings; which was negatived by a vote of 85 to 19.

Mr. Halsey moved to amend by inserting after the word "State" in the first Resolution, the words "reflecting the will of the sovereign people," which motion was negatived by a vote of 91 to 11.

Mr. Guthrie moved to amend by striking out the 6th Resolution and inserting the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the fine of $1000, imposed by Judge Hall on General Andrew Jackson in the year 1815, ought to be refunded with full legal interest, as an act of Justice to a brave, distinguished and meritorious officer; therefore

*Be it Resolved*, That the Treasurer of this State pay to the said General Jackson the sum of $1000, as aforesaid, with full legal interest theron from the time he paid the same.

*Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit to General Jackson a copy of the foregoing Resolution, and respectfully solicit him to accept the same.

*Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be also requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the President of the United States, with a request that he communicate them to Congress.

Which was decided in the negative, 91 to 6.

The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolutions, Mr. Rayner called for a division of the question on the first Resolution.

The question was then put on the first branch of the Resolution, which is as follows: *Resolved*, That the Legislature of this State, have a right to intruct the Senators of the State whenever in the opinion of the Legislature, they misrepresent the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the occasion shall require such instructions.—And decided in the affirmative—Ayes 61, Noes 44.

The question on the second branch, as follows: And that it is the duty of the Senators, to obey the instructions given, or to resign ther seats, &c. Was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 58, Noes 47.

The question on the second Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 88, Noes 18.—The Resolution is as the following words: *Resolved*, That while North Carolina, in the opinion of this Legislature, will never object to any amount of taxes, equally appointed and imposed for the purpose of raising Revenue, to support the Government economically administered; yet this State will *never consent* to the imposition of taxes, the design and operation of which are to promote the interests of particular occupations at the general expense.

The question on the third Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 59, Noes 44. It reads as follows: *Resolved*, That the Tariff Law passed by the present Congress is based on protective principles—operating as a bounty to the manufacturing interests, imposing unjust, unequal, and oppressive burdens upon other branches of industry, and particularly those peculiar to the Southern States. And that such being the effects of this law, it is unwise in policy, dangerous to public liberty, and a perversion of that free Constitution of Government, which was framed and adopted for the protection and security of all, and which will be best sustained by the equal operation of its laws, and the just dispensation of its benefits to every American Citizen.

The question on the fourth Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 59, Noes 45. It reads as follows: *Resolved*, That this law is not only protective in its character and unequal in its operation, but that it violates the Compromise of 1833, unjustly depriving the South of the benefits of that Act, precisely at the period when they were to accrue to us, and immediately after we had patiently and patriotically endured all its burdens; and therefore, in the name of Honor, Justice, and good Faith, the Legislature of North Carolina, do protest against this law, and insist, that it shall be modified so as to place it on the basis of Revenue duties.

Mr. Mills called for a division of the question on the fifth Resolution; and the question on the first branch, as follows: *Resolved*, That this Legislature do highly disapprove of the Bankrupt Law, passed by the present Congress, and desire its immediate repeal—was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 86, Noes 18. The question on the second branch, as follows: Because it impairs the obligation of contracts, destroys confidence and credit, encourages frauds and reckless speculation, and because we believe there is scarcely a division of sentiment, among the people of North Carolina, in their opposition to this measure—was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 56, Noes 48.

The question on the sixth Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 92, Noes 44.—It reads thus: *Resolved*, That the fine imposed upon General Andrew Jackson during the late war, by Judge Hall, should, in the opinion of this Legislature, be immediately refunded with full legal Interest, without *any proviso* or *qualification whatever*, as an act of Justice, to a brave, meritorious, and distinguished Officer.

The question on the seventh Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 62, Noes 42.—It reads thus: *Resolved*, That the Executive Veto, limited as it is by the wisdom of our Fathers, is a conservative and necessary power, of which the President should never be deprived.

The question on the eighth Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 59, Noes 45. It reads as follows: *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to carry into effect, the principles set forth in the foregoing Resolutions.

And the question on the ninth and last Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 60, Noes 44.

So the Resolutions passed their second reading.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Joyner and Foreman, from and after to-morrow, and to Mr. Guthrie from and after Wednesday next.

EVENING SESSION.

Leave of absence, from the service of the House, was granted to Messrs. Whitley and Bannerman.

Mr. Young presented the following:

*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday next; which was, on motion of Mr. Bragg, laid on the table by a vote of 48 to 37.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a memorial from citizens of Rowan and Rutherford, praying for the construction of a Turnpike from Fayetteville to the West, made a Report favoring such a work, but stating that it would be inexpient to undertake it at present, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Report concurred in.

Mr. Biggs, from the Committee on Finance, made a report stating that they had settled with the late Treasurer, and delivered the effects into the hands of the new Treasurer, &c.; which was read, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Wilson, of Lincoln, presented a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to actions for trespass or damage, in amounts not exceeding thirty dollars; which passed its first reading, and was afterward indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hill, a bill to authorize the Literary Board to issue notes and make loans to the People; which passed its first reading.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Steel, Harrington, Ashe and Shulz, from and after Wednesday next.

## IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Reid called up a Bill to repeal so much of Chap. 102 of the Revised Statutes, as requires Sheriffs to advertise sales of Lands for Taxes, in some newspaper in the City of Raleigh; and to authorize them to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper; which Bill, by Ayes 24, passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. R. the rules were suspended, in order that the Bill might have its third reading *now*. Messrs. Cooper and Dobson opposed the Bill. Mr. Allison (of L.) moved to strike out the second section, which did not prevail, and the Bill being put on its third reading, by Ayes 14, Noes 19, was rejected.

House Bill, prohibiting the circulation of Notes under the denomination of $5, passed its first reading. On motion, the Rules were suspended, and the Bill was put on its second reading.

Mr. Edwards opposed the Bill; it was fraught with injustice to our own Institutions, and at the same time, granted privileges to foreign Banks, by allowing them to flood the State with their small notes.

Mr. Elliott moved to amend the Bill, by allowing the Banks of this State to issue $1 and $2 notes; which amendment, by Ayes 11, Noes 24, did not prevail, and the question recurring on the second reading of the Bill, by Yeas 8, Nays 27, it was rejected.

A Bill to prevent the levying upon growing crops coming up, Mr. Elliott moved its indefinite postponement, which by Ayes 18, Noes 17, prevailed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr Cardwell, the Resolutions of Instruction were taken up and passed their third reading.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs Mills, Francis and McNair, from and after Wednesday.

The bill to extend the time for taking Stock in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, was rejected by a vote of 59 to 34.

The Speaker announced as the order of the day, the bill to regulate the premium on Bills of Exchange, sold by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes. The question pending, was on the amendment offered by Mr Biggs, to substitute the bill to prevent the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks of this State.

Mr Leach, who was entitled to the floor, replied to the constitutional argument offered by Mr Biggs on a previous day.

When he had concluded, Mr Moore moved to lay the bill and the amendment on the table.

Mr. Cardwell said he should vote for the motion, for the purpose of saving time, and enabling the Legislature to adjourn as soon as possible. He was in favor of the bill, and would cheerfully vote for it; but as a similar proposition had been killed in the Senate, and there was no chance of passing this, he thought it unnecessary to consume the time of the House in considering it.

Several other gentlemen submitted remarks for and against the motion; and the Ayes and Noes were called for, and it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 59 to 35.

Mr Caldwell, of Burke, presented the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Friday next. Laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs A. Bryan, Watson, Fitts and Conrad, from and after Wednesday next; to Messrs J. W. Williams, Baxter, Barnes and F. Taylor, from and after Thursday next; and to Mr Nash, from and after Friday next.

The bill to amend the 6th section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Statutes, was read the second time and rejected; and the bill to provide for the assessment of Real Estate, was read the second time and indefinitely postponed.

---

Miller has postponed the end of the world for 1000 years, having discovered an error of that much in adding up one of his columns of calculations.

## LIST OF ACTS

*Passed by the General Assembly of* 1842-3.

PUBLIC ACTS,

*General in their operations.*

1. To extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Allows two years from the passage of the act.

2. Concerning election returns. [Directs that when vacancies exist in the sheriffalty, coroners may hold elections.

3. Appointing clerks and masters commissioners to take depositions.

4. Concerning the bond of the public Treasurer. [Prescribes the *form* of the bond.

5. Directing the reference of suits on the bonds of sheriffs and other officers. [Provides that when any suit shall be brought upon any bond of sheriff or other public officer, the court may, on motion of either party, refer the same for the account to be taken.

6. Extending the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered. [Until the 1st January, 1845.

7. To amend an act of the present session extending the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered. [Provides that all those who have paid the purchase money on entries of public lands, shall be allowed until the 1st January, 1845, to perfect their titles thereto by grant: and all entries made since 1st January, 1836, may be paid for at any time previous to 1st January, 1845; provided that this act shall not extend to the swamp lands.

8. To amend an act of 1834-5, to establish Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern. [Repeals the 7th section which prohibits the issue of notes under five dollars, and authorizes the bank to issue notes of three dollars, and not under.

9. To amend an act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear; passed in 1833. [Changes the general meetings of the stockholders from the 1st Monday in January to the 1st Monday in May.

10. Concerning prosecutions for perjury and subornation of perjury. [Presentments or indictments for perjury or subornation of perjury may be prosecuted without setting forth bill or any record of proceedings.

11. To lay off and establish a new county by the name of Catawba. [This county is made of a portion of Lincoln county.

12. To lay off and establish a county by the name of Union. [Out of portions of Mecklenburg and Anson.

13. To establish a county by the name of McDowell. (Out of parts of Burke and Rutherford.

14. For the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee lands. [Suspends the collection of the principal on their bonds for two years from Jan. 1, 1843.

15. To amend the 23d section of the Revised Statutes, relating to guardian and ward. [Guardians residing in any other State or Territory, who may be entitled to any money arising from the sale of property in this State, may recover the same from persons holding it under the provisions of the 23d section of the Revised Statute.

16. To amend the 109th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Sheriffs. [Requires that when the day for electing sheriffs shall happen during a county court the sheriff elected shall enter into bond and take the oaths required, on the first or second day after the election: the county of Bladen excepted.

17. Concerning the Swamp lands.

18. To amend the 10th section of 104th chapter of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of overseers of roads.

19. To amend the 4th section of the Revised Statutes entitled an act concerning constables. [When the court appoints a constable in any captain's district, they shall appoint some one residing in the said district.

20. To authorize the Superior Courts of Law in this State to allow appeals to the Supreme Court, in certain cases, without requiring security. [Allows felons (being free persons) sentenced to death.

21. To direct the investment of a portion of the Literary Fund, to preserve the faith and credit of the State from being tarnished by her endorsement of the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, under an act passed in the year 1840-1. [Provides that $50,000 of the Literary Fund shall be invested in the redemption of that amount of bonds on condition that the said company shall give their consent to a thorough investigation of their affairs by such agent as the State may appoint.

22. To lay off this State into fifty Senatorial Districts, &c.

23. To apportion the members of the House of Commons among the several counties in this State.

24. To amend an act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, Revised Statutes, chapter 72.

25. To extend the provisions of the 75th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and to amend the same.

26. For the more speedy administration of justice. [Empowers the Judge of any Superior Court, when the business shall require it, to appoint a special term of said court to try all the cases upon the civil docket. Twenty four Jurors shall be drawn for said term; but no process, except subpœnas, shall be returned to said term.

27. Regulating appeals. [Provides that, for all offences under the 41st section of chapter 111, Rev. Statutes, the master of the slave shall be allowed to appeal from the decision of the Justice to the county court.

28. In relation to the duties of Overseers of Roads. [Directs that all fines collected by Overseers of Roads, shall be applied to keeping their roads in repair.

29. To amend the 4th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Appeals and proceedings in the nature of appeals."

30. To amend "An Act concerning Coroners," Revised Statutes chap. 25, sec. 4.

31. To amend An Act of the Revised Statutes, chapter 59, entitled "An Act for establishing public landings and places of inspection, and for the appointment of Inspectors and regulation of inspections." [Repeals so much of the Act, as relates to tar, pitch and turpentine, so far as its operations extend to the town of Newbern.

32 To preserve the natural benefits of the Pamlico Sound to the citizens of this State. [Prohibits the catching of TERRAPINS in said sound, by persons who are not citizens of this State, under the penalty of $100, or imprisonment, if white; if colored, whipping.

33 To alter the time of holding one of the terms of the Supreme Court. [The December Term shall commence on the 30th, instead of the last Monday of December.

34 Concerning county trustees and treasurer of public buildings. [Authorizes county courts to restore the offices.

35 To amend an act for the establishment and better regulation of common schools, passed in the year 1840. [Provides that in those counties which have not adopted the school system, the sense of the people shall be taken on the subject at the next election for members of Congress or members of Assembly; and those counties which may then decide in favor of school, shall be entitled to draw such portion of the fund for that purpose as will place them upon a footing of equality with such counties as have already received their portion of said fund. Makes it the duty of superintendents to keep an exact account of all monies by them received and expended, &c., and lay the same before committee of finance or clerk of court by the 2d Monday in October annually, and if any balance in their hands to pay it to their successors in office. Makes the misapplication of moneys an indictable offence, to be punished at the discretion of the court. Prohibits the taxing free persons of color for the support of common schools.

36 Supplemental to, and amendatory of the 53d chapter of the Revised Statutes, and the 25th chapter of the statute passed at the session of the General Assembly, which commenced on Monday the 16th Nov. 1840. [Provides how returns of the election for Governor shall be made.

37 To amend the Revised Statute, chapter 41, concerning Electors of President and Vice President, and to lay off the State into eleven electoral districts.

38 To amend and suspend certain provisions of an act of 1839, concerning weights and measures adopted by resolution of Congress as standards throughout the United States.

39 To provide suitable stationery and candles for the Executive Office, Department of State, and future Legislatures and other purposes. [Authorises the Secretary of State to purchase stationery, contract for fuel, &c.

40 To amend an act entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to cede to the United States a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks.

41 To facilitate recoveries in suits on official bonds. [Provides that notwithstanding any irregularity or invalidity in the conferring of an office, the bond of such officer, received by any court of record, shall be valid.

42 For the better regulation of the offices in the Capitol, and for other purposes. [Appropriates $400 for fitting up the rooms in the capitol occupied by the Comptroller for the use of the Supreme court: removes the Comptroller's Office to one of the rooms occupied by the Treasury Office; and authorises the sale of the old offices in the Square.

43 To amend the charters of the several rail roads within this State. [Requires Companies to keep all their bridges in repair, under the penalty of twenty dollars, over and above damages which may be recovered.

44 To incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike Company, in the counties of Macon and Cherokee.

45 To point out the mode of electing Field Officers of Cavalry. [Vests the right in the commissioned officers of the Regiment.

46 To amend the Revised Statute concerning Divorce and Alimony. [Provides for the removal of suits, before a hearing, to the Supreme Courts.

47 To punish the defaults of returning officers in the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.—[Makes wilful or malicious neglect to make returns a felony, punishable by fine, $1,000 to 5,000 dollars, and imprisonment, &c.

48 To incorporate a Mutual Insurance company in North Carolina.

49 Concerning Executors. [Provides for proceeding against any executor or executrix, who may not have given bond, who shall absent himself or herself from the State.

50 To arrange the sixth Judicial circuit, and to appoint the times of holding the several courts therein. [To be composed of the following counties, and their superior courts to be held as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Union, on the 2d Monday in February and August. | | | | | |
| Cabarrus, | 3d | do | do | do | |
| Mecklenburg, | 4th | do | do | do | |
| Lincoln, | 1st Mon. | after 4th Mon. | in Feb'y & August | | |
| Iredell, | 2d | do | after 4th | do | do |
| Rowan, | 3d | do | after 4th | do | do |
| Davie, | 4th | do | after 4th | do | do |
| Surry, | 5th | do | after 4th | do | do |
| Ashe, | 6th | do | after 4th | do | do |
| Wilkes, | 7th | do | after 4th | do | do |
| Catawba, | 8th | do | after 4th | do | do |

51 Regulating the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit.

52 Authorising the Board of Public Buildings to procure office furniture.

53 For the better regulation of the militia of this State. [Provides that captains shall muster their companies at least twice in a year, provides for collecting fines, and subjects commissioned officers to fine for intoxication, provides for the enrolment of volunteer companies, &c.

54 To amend the Revised Statute entitled an act for restraining the taking of excessive usury. [Provides that property sold under instruments tainted with usury, shall not be lost to the purchaser for valuable legal consideration, not notified of such taint.

PUBLIC ACTS.

*Restricted in their operation, and*

PRIVATE ACTS.

55 To authorise John M. Bogle and others to keep floats or rafts of timber in Welch's creek.

56. To amend the acts for the better regulation of the town of Williamston.

57. To invest the Intendant of Police of the city of Raleigh with the same powers and authorities within the corporation as is exercised by justices of the peace, and for other purposes.

58. For the relief of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the counties of Haywood and Henderson.

59. To incorporate a company of Cavalry in the county of Wake.

60. To alter and improve the road leading from Wilkesborough up Mulberry creek, across the Blue Ridge, into Ashe county.

61. For the better regulation of fisheries on Salmon creek, in Bertie county.

62. Granting an additional county court to the county of Cleveland.

63 Concerning fishing with seines in Beaufort county.

64. To amend the act of 1792-3, and the several subsequent acts, for the regulation of the city of Raleigh.

65. Supplemental to the act of the last session, establishing the county of Caldwell.

66. To alter the time of selling land and negroes in the counties of Montgomery and Stanly.

67. In addition to the Revised Statutes, concerning the University of North Carolina. [Prohibits the keeping of tippling shops, or selling intoxicating liquors to be used at the University, at or within two miles of the University.

68. Repealing an act of 1831, to abolish the offices of county trustee and treasurer of public buildings in the counties of Richmond, Columbus and Robeson. [The County of Richmond is not included in this repeal.]

69. An Act to prevent the felling of timber in the Rich Fork, Abbott's creek, Hamby' creek, Muddy creek, Swareing creek, and Western and Eastern Pott's creek, in Davidson county, and fishing with fire light in Hamby's creek, in said county.

70. To amend the 65th section of the 59th chapter of the Revised Statutes—[Relates to the town of Wilmington, and requires, in every case where the purchaser and seller of naval stores and provisions cannot agree as to the amount to be allowed for extra cooperage and defective barrels, that the inspectors of these articles, at the instance of either purchaser or seller, shall establish the amount.

71. To alter the time of holding the Superior Court of Law and Equity, and the County Court of Carteret.

72. An Act supplemental to an Act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled "An Act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Catawba."

73. Supplemental to an act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of McDowell.

74. An Act to restore jury trial to the County Courts of Anson.

75 An Act to attach the 85th regiment of North Carolina militia to the 18th brigade.

76 An Act to number the regiment of militia on the west side of French Broad River, in Buncombe county.

77 An Act to authorize seven Justices of the Peace for the county of Hyde to allow county claims and to appoint election precincts.

78 To increase the pay of jurors for the county of Orange, and for other purposes.

79 To increase the compensation made to witnesses attending the Courts of Orange county and for other purposes.

80 To amend an act to regulate the proceedings in the county courts of Craven, and for other purposes.

81. To amend an act passed at the session of the General Assembly in the year 1838-9, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company."

82 For the relief of the counties of Nash and Ashe.

83. To cede a portion of Rutherford county to the county of Cleaveland.

84. To prevent the felling of timber into Second Broad River, in Rutherford county.

85. To regulate the county courts of Rowan and Iredell.

86. To alter the time of holding the county courts of Moore.

87. To repeal so much of an act concerning the county courts of Moore and Sampson, as relates to the county of Sampson.

88. To compel the justices of New Hanover county to levy the county and poor taxes at the first court held after the 1st day of January in each and every year, and for other purposes.

89. To amend the 2d section of the act of 1835, directing the time of holding the county courts of Mecklenburg.

90. To change the location of the court house of the county of Montgomery, and for other purposes.

91. To incorporate the Albemarle Blues, in the county of Pasquotank.

92. To incorporate the New Hanover Rifle Corps, in the town of Wilmington.

93. To repeal a part of the first section of an Act passed at the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to reduce into one the several Acts concerning the appointment of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear river, so as to restore the appointment to the County Court of New Hanover."

94. To repeal the act of 1835, to abolish the office of county trustee in the county of Moore, and for other purposes.

95. To amend an act of 1838-9 to incorporate the Hiwassee Turnpike Company.

96. To prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the navigation of First Broad River, in the county of Cleaveland.

97. Reviving and continuing in force an act of 1839, to incorporate the Weldon Rail Road Company, and to amend the same.

98. To amend an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the making a Turnpike Road from Gainsville to Chowan river, and to incorporate a company for that purpose."

99. To authorise the county court of Mecklenburg to appoint inspectors of the elections at the April term of said court.

100. To incorporate the town of Weldon, in the county of Halifax, and for the regulation thereof.

101. To incorporate the "Fayetteville Riflemen," of the county of Cumberland.

102. To incorporate the trustees of Midway Academy.

103. To alter the time of collecting the corporation taxes in the town of Washington.

104. To incorporate the Beaufort Male and Female Academy.

105. To establish and incorporate a town at Onslow court house, by the name of Jacksonville.

106. To amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Tarborough.

107. To incorporate Franklin Academy in Duplin.

108. To incorporate the Albemarle Swamp Land Company.

109. To incorporate the trustees of the Asheborough Male Academy, in the county of Randolph.

110. For the relief of the county of Yancey.

111. For the better regulation of the county courts of Moore.

112. To alter the mode of inspecting tobacco in the town of Fayetteville.

113. To incorporate Elizabethtown, in Bladen county.

114. To amend an act to regulate the proceedings in the county courts of Craven, and for other purposes.

115. Incorporating Union Academy, in the county of Lenoir.

116. Incorporating the Independent Iredell Blues.

117. Incorporating the Oak Grove Academy in the county of Anson, and to appoint trustees thereof.

118. For the improvement of Lumber river from Campbell's Bridge to McLean's Turnpike. [Incorporates a company for that purpose.

119. To incorporate Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the town of Wilmington.

120 To contract the limits of the town of Wadesborough, in Anson county.

121. Concerning the commissioners of Navigation of the port of Washington, and to amend the 88th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

122. To incorporate the Neptune Fire Company in the town of Washington.

123. To incorporat the Affordsville Cavalry or Dragoons, in the county of Robeson.

124. Incorporating Browntown, in Davidson county.

125. Incorporating the Trustees of New Hope Academy, in Edgecombe.

126. Incorporating the Mecklenburg Monumental Association.

127. To revive an act of 1779, to lay off and establish a town near Chatham court house, &c.

128. Amending the 3d section of an act of 1838, to appoint commissioners for the town of Clinton, &c.

129. To incorporate the Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

130. To incorporate the Trustees of Ridgeway Academy, in Warren county.

131. Supplemental to an act of the present General Assembly, to lay off and establish a county by the name of Union.

132. For the better government and regulation of the town of Hertford, in Perquimons county.

133. To incorporate Swain's Academy, in Tyrrell county.

134. To incorporate Columbus Lodge, No. 10, Pittsborough.

135. For the better regulation of the town of Statesville, in Iredell county.

136. For the better regulation of the town of Wilmington.

137. To incorporate the town of Franklinton, in the county of Franklin.

138. To amend an act incorporating the Salem Manufacturing Company.

139. To authorise the forming a fire engine company in the town of Salem, Stokes county.

140. To incorporate the Henderson Academy in the town of Henderson, Granville county.

141. To incorporate the town of Shelby, in the county of Cleaveland.

142. Incorporating the Franklin Fire Company of Little Rockfish Town, in the county of Cumberland.

143. To incorporate the Liberty Guards, in the county of Davidson.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Requesting the Senators and Representatives from this State, in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure sufficient appropriations to complete the "North Carolina Arsenal" as an arsenal of deposite and general construction, in pursuance of the original design of Congress.

2. Authorising the clerk of the Senate to purchase a book for enrolling the committees of the two Houses.

3. Relative to the Public Treasurer.

4. Relative to Stationary.

5. For the relief of the clerks of the county courts of Franklin and Nash.

6 In favor of Chas. L. Hinton, Public Treasurer.

7. In favor of Charles L. Hinton. [Allows $150 for Treasury notes burnt.

8. Extending to J. H. Wheeler, Treasurer elect, further time to give his official bond.

9. Authorising the purchase of a copy of Hatsell's Precedents and Observations on Parliamentary Law.

10. Concerning the payment of $609 90 to the Literary Board.

11. Relating to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. [No new work for draining the swamp lands to be undertaken until those already reclaimed shall have been brought into market, and the value of the improvements fully tested.

12. Authorising J. Simmons and A. Bryan to obtain grants on certain entries made in Brunswick county.

13 Concerning the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. [Provides for substituting bonds in place of the original bonds, when the same shall become necessary.

14 Rescinding a resolution of 1841, in favor of James Erwin.

15 To authorise the printing of Indexes to Colonial Documents relative to North Carolina.

16 In favor of C. L. Hinton. [Allows for services after the election of his successor.

17 Authorising the Public Treasurer to borrow from the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds or the Banks, at 6 per cent. interest, not exceeding $50,000, to carry on the Government until next Assembly.

18 Authorising the loan of the Literary Fund. [Board authorised to loan or invest the balance of the fund in their hands.

19 Directing the Public Treasurer to carry to the credit of the Literary Fund, the sum of $22,917 97, received from the General Government, as the share of this State of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

20 Instructing the Senators of this State in Congress to oppose the Tariff and any restriction of the Veto power, and to go for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and for refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, in 1815.

21 to 47. In favor of individuals, &c., to-wit:—Joseph M. Bogle, Green Hill, Charles Blanton, Joseph A. King, Arthur S. Mooring, Joseph Bullock, Jane Buchanan, John R. Harrison, Richard Long, Charles Frazier, George Simpson, Zacheus Slade, Richard Stubblefield, Morris, Tasker & Morris, Gov. Morehead, John M. Mason, William H. Holloman, James W. Satchwell, Aquilla Davis, Joseph San-

r, J. Montgomery, the Door Keepers, Bryan & aitland, J. N. Crosby, Green Hill, Robert Cochn, Thomas J. Lemay, Silas Burns, the New York istorical Society.

48 In favor of the State Librarian. [Allows 25 for arranging books, &c.

49 Making disposition of Congressional Documents. [Deposited in State Library and in the University.

54 In relation to the State Library.

56 Concerning the Public Printing. [Provides at every page of rule and figure work shall be harged for as two pages.

### PARTIZAN RECKLESSNESS.

Under this head, the "Standard" rails against the Whigs for consuming the public time, in discussing the Political Resolutions introduced by Mr. Jones, of Orange. Not satisfied with trying to impose gag-law *in* the House, the party organs *out of it*, are perverting facts to extricate the Locos from the position in which they have placed themselves. Who has caused the great consumption of time, that has taken place? Not the Whigs, most assuredly. They manifested a desire from the beginning, to avoid the discussion of these ill-starred Resolutions. They warned the dominant party of the consequences of taking them up. They entreated their opponents, to let them remain on the table, at least, until the great mass of important business was disposed of, when they could be taken up and discussed without detriment to the public interest. But they also gave the Locos to understand, that if forced into the arena, they would contest every inch of ground, and leave no effort untried to defeat Resolutions, so ill timed, so objectionable, and so wholly unnecessary. What, they asked, were the People to gain by prolonging the Session, to discuss these Resolutions? The People were asking for *bread*, and the Legislature was going to mock their necessities, by offering them *a stone!* And even after the Whigs were forced into the debate, they repeatedly offered to stop it, and proceed to more important business, if the Locos would agree to lay the Resolutions on the table. But no; a suffering constituency, the embarrassment of the public interests, a rapidly diminishing Treasury, all combined, were but a feather's weight in the scale, compared with the glory of passing a string of Party Resolutions, which no Loco in the Legislature is green enough to suppose will be regarded by our Senators as any expression of the popular will. Let then the blame attach, where it properly belongs. "Let the galled jade wince—our withers are unwrung."

*Raleigh Register.*

### LITERARY BOARD.

"It is hard to cure an old dog of bad tricks." We really thought from the recent course of the "Standard," that its Editor was about to make amends for his former aberrations from the path of political rectitude. But the subjoined paragraph from the last number of that paper, shows that the Editor is as reckless as ever:

"It is ascertained by the Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the Literary Fund, that there are *fifty-one* borrowers, *forty-five* of whom are "Whigs," and *six* only are democrats. The *forty-five* "Whigs" have borrowed *Ninety-seven thousand, four hundred and sixty nine* dollars, and the *six* democrats *eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-six*. Now is not this a pretty concern! Was ever such an instance known of unblushing favoritism. No wonder Whiggery strove to keep off the exposure."

Now, if the foregoing statement were true, which it is not, the loans were all made while a thorough going "Democrat" was in the Board; and if he chose to trust the Whigs before his own party, perhaps he had good reasons for the preference. But a Select Committee has just examined into this whole matter, and they have reported every thing perfectly right and above suspicion. The "Standard" re-published that Report, and we took occasion to mention it as an instance of justice and magnanimity, worthy of imitation. But like the cow, which gives a good pail of milk, and then kicks it over, the "Standard" divests itself of all credit, by venturing, on the authority of others, such a ridiculous and untrue statement as the above. One would suppose that having had the stamp of falsehood so recently imprinted on all the previous statements touching the Literary Fund, the party organs would have been more chary in again venturing on such dangerous ground. We do not feel ourselves at liberty to hold up to the public gaze the *private* transactions of gentlemen. If we did, by calling names, we could show conclusively, how little of truth there is in the above paragraph. We may, perhaps, be forced to this alternative hereafter, and if we should, comment will be unnecessary.

But, continues the "Standard," no wonder the Whigs strove to keep off the exposure. It is impossible, almost, to speak of such a bare-faced assertion as it deserves, and use language consistent with self respect. The Whigs strove to keep off the exposure! Did not the President and the Directors, in their Report to the Legislature, invite the strictest scrutiny? Did not the President, in his Correspondence with the Chairman of the Select Committee, re-iterate the invitation, in as strong language, as could be used? Did not every Whig in the Legislature, on motion of a Whig member, vote to appoint a Committee for this purpose, with power to send for persons and papers? And yet, with all these facts staring him in the face, the Editor of the "Standard" has the unfairness to represent the Whig party as endeavoring to shun an investigation. His motives for such injustice are best known to himself. It may proceed from a desire to ingratiate himself again with those, whom he offended by a commendable exhibition of honest independence. It may proceed from culpable ignorance—but from whatever motive, or in whatever manner originating, the statements are too preposterous for belief, the errors too gross to deceive.—*Raleigh Register.*

[We see that Mr Barringer severely exposed the Standard's statement in a speech in the House.]

### SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity, will ride the Spring Circuits in the following order:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Edenton, | Judge Pearson. |
| 2. Newbern, | " Bailey. |
| 3. Raleigh, | " Manly. |
| 4. Hillsborough, | " Battle. |
| 5. Wilmington, | " Settle. |
| 6. Salisbury, | " Dick. |
| 7. Morganton, | " Nash. |

*Executive Council.*—Gov. Morehead has summoned his Council to convene in this City, on the 9th day of February, to advise with him in the appointment of Members of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards.—*Register.*

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with passengers and Goods for sundry persons in this place, and for Salisbury Co, J & W Murphy. Dr Burns, N Waddell, J Haughton, Prof. Mitchell, J & R Sloan, &c, of the interior. The river is rising.


## OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1843.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

**HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.**

THE END.—Having been favored by a Member from Richmond County, with a complete List of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the late Session, we have crowded it in, on the preceding page, to the exclusion of much other matter.

If the reader can find any thing in the List calculated to redeem the Session from the character of almost utter worthlessness, he must have keener eyes than ours—unless it be, as a friend at our elbow insists, that *it has killed Locofocoism in N. Carolina!*

The party candidate for Governor, in his notorious Letter, last Winter, declared that the "banner of freedom," (a strange misnomer, he doubtless meant the banner of Locofocoism,) had inscribed upon its folds, "Free Trade—No Taxes for Protection—No Monopolies or exclusive Privileges—Bank Reform."

It may be well to inquire, how the party, having full possession of the field, have disposed of this said banner? Do they still hold it aloft, or, having committed it to rash and feeble hands, has it not been dragged through mud and trampled on till every letter of its inscription has been obliterated?

Free Trade! What has been done to benefit Trade of any kind? Nothing!

Of Taxes, if we have none for Protection, we are likely to have enough to pay for the silly pranks—the "child's play"—of the Assembly, for we find a resolution directing the Treasurer to *borrow* not exceeding $50,000, from the *Banks!* or the Literary Fund, to carry on the government till the next Assembly. The presumption is, that the members cleaned the Treasury out during their 69 days session.

The party's detestation of "Monopolies or Exclusive Privileges," may be inferred from the fact that of 143 Acts passed, no less than 34 are acts of Incorporation! (and among them, alas! for Bedford Brown, are the Alfordsville Dragoons, whom he endeavored to kill off on account of their unpardonable crime of being "respectable" men.)

But of all the inscriptions on the said banner, the greatest stress was laid on the last—'Bank Reform.' This was the burden of the leader's song, and all the little leaders joined in full chorus—or perhaps we should say in full cry. Well, what has been done for "Bank Reform!" It is found in *extending* the privileges of one Bank—in *refusing to examine into the alledged corruption* of the others, *rejecting a proposition to surrender the Charter of one*, and *likewise rejecting a bill to forfeit their charters in case of suspension!!*

The long and the short of the matter is, that the great leading measure of the session, is the act to prohibit citizens of other States from catching TERRAPINS in Pamlico Sound! This is the grand States Rights, Conservative, anti-destructive measure, which could only have been consummated by minds like those which composed the majority, and for which we propose they shall ever hereafter be remembered, by having this Assembly known, for all future time, as

"THE TERRAPIN ASSEMBLY."

We have not space at present to enter into all the particulars which make this name so appropriate. They will doubtless suggest themselves to the reader.

From the Register, at hand since the above was in type, we make the following interesting extracts:

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

*The Session has been the longest ever held in North Carolina!* It commenced on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1842—and ended on Saturday, the 28th day of January, 1843—*a period of Sixty-nine days!* The people will scrutinize the Captions of the act passed, which we publish today, in vain, if they expect to find any equivalent for the time wasted, or money squandered! They will pore in vain, over this "beggarly account of empty boxes," if they hope to find any realization of the splendid promises made by the Loco Foco Candidates whilst canvassing the State. *No* provision has been made for the public necessities—*nothing*, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, has been done to promote the common interest. With a majority of thirty, or thereabouts, on joint ballot—with the numerical strength to pass *any* measure—the Loco Foco Legislature adjourned, WITHOUT HAVING MATURED ONE SINGLE PROPOSITION TO BETTER THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE BANK CRUSADE.—After all the "thood and thunder" threatened by the Locos, not a single Act or Resolution was adopted by the Legislature, in relation to the Banks! The batch of Bills, reported by Mr. Biggs, of Martin, in the House, and Mr. Brown, of Caswell, in the Senate, were all "snowed under." The Resolutions which were transmitted to the Senate from the House, in relation to the Bank of the State, were "consigned to the tomb of the Capulets"; and those which went from the Senate *to* the House, were laid upon the table *without day*. And last, though not least, it will be recollected, that when the Loco Focos took the back track, and reconsidered their Resolution to investigate the condition of the Banks, on the ground that it could not be done while the Legislature was in session, Mr. Jones, of Orange, introduced a fresh set of Resolutions providing for an examination after the Legislature should adjourn! Will it be believed, that these Resolutions were never even called up! Yet such is the fact! And to cap the climax of inconsistency and folly, on the last day but one of the Session, a bill was introduced (by a Locofoco) to exempt the Banks from the legal penalty of suspension now prescribed by the Charter! [This bill was opposed by Mr Barringer, Whig, and defeated.]

One good effect at least will result, we trust, from the impotent efforts of the Loco Foco leaders to crush our Banks. The eyes of the People will be opened to the value of these Institutions, and Public opinion, which has been vitiated on this subject by the clamor of Demagogues, will again be restored to a sound and healthy tone.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, which assembled on the 2d inst. has been continued open by adjournment, from day to day, until yesterday, when it adjourned *sine die*. It will be seen by the following Resolution, adopted by the Stockholders *unanimously*, that the Legislature having adjourned without doing *any thing* to relieve the people, the President and Directors of the Bank, are requested to extend such accommodation to the public, as may be consistent with the interests of the Institution. This little Resolution of the Stockholders of an Institution, which has been so violently assailed by demagogues, will do more to restore confidence, and alleviate the embarrassments of the community, than all the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly:

"The General Assembly of this State, having adjourned on the 28th inst. *sine die*, without having taken *any* action on the Resolution, unanimously adopted by the individual Stockholders of this Bank on the 2d inst. and transmitted to that body by his Excellency, the Governor—The Stockholders, although believing that as a matter of pecuniary consideration alone, it would be to their interest to wind up the affairs of the Bank under the Charter, and divide the Capital; yet, as the General Assembly have forborne to express any opinion on the subject when respectfully invited to do so, the Stockholders decline further action on it at this time, leaving the subject open for the consideration of a future General Meeting—recommending to the President and Directors of the Bank, to administer its affairs in the mean time, with as liberal accommodation to the People of the State and indulgence to its debtors, as may be consistent with the safety and interests of the Bank."

### IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Register contains a correspondence between Messrs Brown and Saunders, which is a curiosity. Saunders calls upon Brown to know whether he had said that "he would rather see an ultra Federalist elected than Saunders" or "that he would vote for a Federalist sooner than for Saunders." Also, whether he had said, "that he had long known Saunders to be politically dishonest," and "that Mr Van Buren had told him (Brown) that he had long known Saunders, and that he (Saunders) thought no man in North Carolina but himself, capable of filling an office."

Brown answers all these questions IN THE AFFIRMATIVE! He says he did not use the phrase "politically dishonest" in a personal sense; and that Mr Van Buren's conversation with him about Saunders took place at the time Saunders's service as Commissioner under the French Treaty was about to expire, and when his name was before Gen. Jackson for another office.

Saunders replies, and publishes a letter from Mr Van Buren, written *at that time, and in regard to that very application for another office*, in which *Van Buren speaks of Saunders in the highest terms!* He says further, that he "was always treated by Van Buren with marked respect," and that "he could also give a copy of Mr Van Buren's letter to himself, expressing in still stronger terms his friendly feelings, but that the letter is of a character so exclusively personal, as to render it indelicate in him to make it public."

Saunders shows also that Brown had pledged himself to prevent his friends from expressing themselves as hostile to Saunders.

The whole affair presents about as complete an exposure of duplicity and knavery as we ever witnessed. We shall publish it in full next week.

A PLEASANT RECEPTION.—A Locofoco Member of Assembly, on his return from Raleigh on Monday last, was met by a constituent, a member of his party, one of the "original panel," a warm personal and political friend of Jackson, and an undeviating supporter of his administration and Van Buren's, when, after the usual salutations, the citizen, with a feeling which is doubtless common enough among the party, and a candor which is unfortunately not so common, told his representative, as we understand, that he would *never again get his vote*, that they [i. e., the party in the Assembly,] were *a pack of fools, who had done the State no service, but had disgraced themselves.* This is the substance (omitting some *rather emphatic* words,) of a public conversation, in a public place, and we therefore feel at liberty to make it more public.

We have no inclination to gainsay this description of his party by a party man. "It's as true as preaching."

THE LITERARY BOARD.—We certainly did not intend to permit the Report of Mr. Biggs to appear in our last paper, without directing the most particular attention of our readers to it, and to the position in which it places the leading demagogues of the party to which Mr. Biggs belongs. No one can have forgotten the charges and insinuations of corruption against that Board and its individual members, which were incessantly forged by the Locofoco presses, and as industriously dis eminated by the Locofoco orators, in all their stump speeches last Summer. No one who heard their candidate for Governor hold forth in our town, can forget the earnestness with which he pressed the subject upon his hearers, and especially the reliance which he placed upon his *false fact*, that one member of the Board was insolvent, and therefore not fit to be trusted, (an individual, by the way, as free from the slightest imputation of dishonor, as his calumniator is notorious for his greedy avarice, and for the unscrupulousness with which he ministers to that sordid passion.)

Well, the Locofocos instituted a rigid investigation, placing at the head of the investigating committee, this Mr. Biggs, one of their *great men*, perhaps the most talented, as he certainly is among the most thorough going party men in their ranks. He reported, (the Committee *unanimously* concurring,) "that the Governor afforded to the Committee *every facility and aid necessary*, and in his power, for the satisfactory discharge of the duty imposed on them." And with all these facilities, what abuse did they discover? Has any of the Fund been loaned to favorites, political or personal? Has any of it been borrowed by the Governor or any member of the Board? Has any of it been loaned upon doubtful or insufficient security? Has any of it been lost, wasted, or "stolen," to use the favorite language of the party? Is there any thing discovered, upon which they found the slightest pretext to complain?

So far from it, this committee, a majority of whom were Locofocos, report, through their Locofoco chairman, that after every facility thus afforded them to examine thoroughly the whole matter, they find every thing "correct," every thing "regular," every bond "well secured," "that nothing has been lost;" and instead of reporting a dozen bills to remedy all the abuses so bitterly complained of, they simply "ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

What a rebuke to the demagogues! What a falsification, out of their own mouths, of all their clamor! What a bitter pill to Locofocoism, to be obliged thus to testify to its own infamy, and to the upright and straight-forward conduct of those Whigs whom it had reviled and slandered, and one of whom it had declared unworthy to be trusted because he was supposed to be poor!

It seems to be expected that the Locofoco presses will publish this report of their man, Mr. Biggs, and we learn that the Standard has actually done so.—This is surprising. When before did a press of that party atone for a personal wrong to a political opponent? We know many instances in which they would not, and but for the peculiar position of the Standard just now, this might have been another. So far as we know, no other paper of the party has published it. They endeavor still longer to keep their readers and the people blinded to their falsehoods.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers state, that in addition to the outrage committed by Com. Jones, in the capture of Monterey, the Mexicans have another cause of quarrel with the U. States. The officers of the U. S. Brig Alert, it seems, with a party of armed men, entered the port of San Diego, and spiked eight cannon belonging to the fortification.

*Important again.*—It is reported at Mobile, that the Mexican army has captured the Texan forces who crossed the Rio Grande, under Gen. Somerville, and were marching them off to Mexico.

P. S. The news is confirmed. The number captured is 250.

FROM EUROPE.—The Caledonia has arrived with papers to the 4th inst.

There is no political news of interest.

Commercial letters are said to be, on the whole, favorable. Cotton, which, by previous advices, had fallen, has become firm, and more business doing. The effect has been to make prices firm at N. York.

The Caledonia brings half a million of specie, and large amounts are coming.

Mr. Henry H. Cowdrey, of Montgomery county, has been licensed to practice Law in the County Courts of this State.

Whig Conventions for nomination of Governor, have recently been held in Indiana and Connecticut, and both seem to have been animated by that enthusiasm which the present cheering prospects of the Whig party, and the reverence and affection entertained for its great leader, are so well calculated to inspire.

Senator Wright, of New York, has declined being a candidate for Vice President, on the ground that Mr. Van Buren is the choice of his State for President, and the constitution does not permit both offices to be filled from the same State.

NATIONAL WORK.—Messrs. Gales & Seaton have issued Proposals for publishing "The History and Debates of Congress, from 1789 to 1824," at which latter period their "Register of Debates" commenced. This will be an invaluable work to the Historian, the Statesman, and the Politician, and none are so capable as the veteran Editors of the Intelligencer to execute it. They have already published one volume, forming the History of the First Congress, and two others are now ready for the Press, comprising the History and Debates of the 2d and 3d Congresses, all of which were compiled by the late venerable JOSEPH GALES, Sen., who enjoyed advantages for that portion of the task superior to those of any other person, from having been a Reporter to Congress at that period.

The price per bound vol. of 7 to 800 pages, will be $5.

We hope it will be patronized, both by Congress and the public.

### CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 23d, a bill to remit the duty on Rail Road Iron imported by the Petersburg Company, which had undergone a good deal of discussion, being opposed by the iron interest of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, was passed, 20 to 19.

Mr Morehead advocated the Oregon bill.

On Tuesday, the Post Office Committee reported a bill to reduce the rates of postage, viz: for single letters, not exceeding 30 miles 5 cents, over 30 miles 10 cents; double and triple letters in proportion.—Newspapers of 1350 square inches 1 cent, and 1 cent additional for every five square inches above 1350.

Messrs Woodbury and Phelps advocated, and Mr Huntington opposed the Oregon bill.

On Wednesday, Mr. McDuffie addressed the Senate, (for the first time,) against the Oregon Bill;

On Thursday, Mr. Linn replied at length.

On Friday, Mr. Berrien opposed the bill. A number of private bills, reports, &c. were acted on.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr Fillmore exposed a most vile falsehood in the "Madisonian" and "Union," to the effect, that the Committee of Ways and Means had been in favor of the Exchequer Scheme, and that a majority of the Whigs in Congress had resolved to support it, till a Caucus was held, and, all other arguments failing, a letter was said to have been read from Mr Clay, in which he urged the rejection of that scheme, lest it should allay the public suffering, and make Tyler's administration popular. Mr Fillmore emphatically denied the whole story, and called upon every member of the Whig party to confirm his statement, that no such Caucus was held, no such letter, nor any letter from Mr Clay on the subject, no idea in the Committee or the Whig party in favor of the Exchequer Scheme, &c. The whole was a fabrication.

The House took up the report of the Committee on the Exchequer, the question being on the resolution that it is *not* expedient to adopt that scheme. Mr Cushing moved to strike out the word *not*.

Mr Bidlack delivered a speech, not on the subject, but about Clay and Tyler. And the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr Botts occupied the morning hour with a very able speech against refunding Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr Davis of Ken. introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers employed in the New York Custom House from 502 to 340, and the salaries from $489,523 to $326,450. A preamble to the bill shows, that in 1828, only 164 persons were employed, whilst the revenue collected by them was thirteen millions; now there are 502, and the amount collected ten millions.

Mr Cushing moved to lay the bill on the table; but the motion was rejected, 165 to 15. It was then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Exchequer subject again came up, and Mr Cushing spoke an hour.

On Wednesday, Mr. Wise presented a bill to establish a Government Printing Office and Bindery at Washington.

Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Foreign affairs, reported in favor of sending Ministers of such rank as the President might designate, to China, and the Sandwich Islands, and of appropriating $40,000 for that purpose.

Messrs. Barnard, Winthrop, Marshall, and Davis, severally continued the Exchequer Debate.

On Thursday, Messrs. Pendleton, Wise, Atherton and Proffit continued the discussion.

On Friday, the debate was closed by an able speech from Mr. Fillmore, after which the question was taken, and the House decided, 193 to 18, that the President's Exchequer Scheme *ought not to be adopted.*

On Saturday, a great number of private bills were passed.

An atrocious attempt at mischief was made on Saturday night by placing obstructions across the track of the Wilmington Rail Road, near the centre of Black Creek, where the truss work extends several hundred feet, and of course at one of the most dangerous parts of the Road for the train to encounter any obstacle. The obstruction was formed of old sills that had been rejected from the Road, and were placed across the track with much care, one of them being spiled down. The downward train approached in the dark, but at a slow rate, owing to some disorder in the machinery of the Locomotive, so that the engineer saw the danger in time to avoid it. It is difficult to conceive a motive for such a diabolical design as this. It appears like an insane bloodthirstiness, blindly seeking to destroy human lives, no matter whose or how many.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

In the case of Gen. McDougal, charged with killing Col. Hepburn, at Columbus, Geo., the Jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of "*Not Guilty.*"

A DISAPPOINTMENT INDEED.—We learn with great regret, by last night's Southern mail, that Mr. Clay has written to Mr. Dawson of Georgia, that it will be out of his power to come beyond Mobile—that from Mobile he must return home in a week or two. This will be a sad disappointment to thousands in Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, who were looking with deep interest for a visit from the Great Statesman of the West.

### MARRIED,

At Clarendon, Brunswick county, on Tuesday the 24th ult., by the Reverend Evander McNair, Major COVINGTON J. ORRELL, Merchant of Fayetteville, to Miss MILDRED ELIZA, second daughter of Joseph H. Watters, Esq.

In this town, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. WILLIAM G. MATTHEWS to Miss ISABELLA J., daughter of William McIntyre, Esq.; all of this place.

At Rockfish, on the 19th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Robeson, to Miss CATHARINE Q. McNEILL, daughter of Alex. McNeill.

In Montgomery county, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. John E. Chambers, Mr. ROBERT W. PALMER, of Chatham, to Miss ELIZA P. CHAMBERS, daughter of Mr. Aza. Chambers.

In Wilmington, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Owen, Mr. JAMES A. SMITH, of Robeson county, to Miss AGNES J. BALDWIN, of Wilmington.

### DIED,

At Columbus, Miss., on the 15th ult., after an illness of 13 days, Mrs. MARIA CRUSOE, wife of Capt. John Crusoe, and daughter of Gabriel DuBrutz, dec'd, formerly of this town. She had long been a pious member of the Episcopal Church, and died in the confident hope of exchanging this for a better world.

In Chatham county, on the 24th inst., Mr. JOHN M. HILL, aged about 26 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 1.

There is no change in our market since last week except that Cotton is perhaps ¼ of a cent better since the receipt yesterday of European news. Sales at 5¼ to 6 cents cash.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 25.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 30 a 33; Rice 2 37 a 2 50.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine is a trifle better in price than last week, say 1 94. Tar is worth 83 c.

*Timber, Lumber, &c.*—Timber is dull of sale, very dull; there are some few transactions at from 3 to 4 dls. No sales of flooring boards. Wide boards have been lately sold at 4½ cash, and scantling at 4. cash. Sales of W. O. bbl. staves, rough, at 8 dls, and dressed at 10 and 12; do. of R. O. hhd. at 8, 9½, and 10. Sales of shingles at 1¼.

*Corn.*—An up-country cargo, afloat, is held at 52. Sales from store 55 to 60.

*Groceries.*—Operations in Cuba molasses at 18 cts., and in Cuba coffee at 8¾.

A lot of 660 casks Thomaston Lime brought 70 cents cash.—*Chronicle.*

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 18.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from N. York, North Carolina from do.; Brigs Pinta from Boston, Belle from New York. 19.—Brig Wallace from New York; Schrs. Regulus from New York, W. Burk from do., Palestine from do., Ceylon from Camden, Me. 20.—Schr. Increase from St. Martins, Br. schr. Margaret from Nassau, N. P. 22.—Brig Orchilla from St. Croix; Schr. Edgar Laing from Georgetown, D. C. 24.—Eliza Jane from Berbice; Schr. J. & W. Errington from Providence.


## F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

***Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.***

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

*January* 28 1843. 39-1Y

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article; 40 boxes tin plate, (extra sizes) x, xx xxx; 2 000 lbs. iron wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21; 50 bundles Russia, American, and English sheet iron; 20 bundles hoop iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch; 1 800 lbs. sheet and bar copper and copper bottoms; 2,400 lbs. sheet, bar and pig lead, and lead pipe, assorted. Also, tinners' tools and machines; tin plate; brass wove wire, for milk strainers; iron and tinned rivets; kettle and bucket ears; sauce pan handles; scale beams; jack chain iron; nests of weights; 7 and 14 lb. ring weights; brass cocks, &c. &c.; together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

*January* 31, 1843. 39-3m

For sale by the Subscribers,

BED CORDS, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, 200 casks Thomastown Lime, *unslacked*. We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*January* 31, 1843. 39tf

## LAND SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Wadesborough,

**350 ACRES OF LAND,**

More or less, lying on Pee Dee, at and above Duman's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin, William Hough, and others, being one-half of that valuable tract formerly belonging to James H. Martin, deceased, levied on as the property of Edmund D. Martin, to satisfy sundry ven. dis. in my hands against the said Edmund D. Martin, in favor of the State of North Carolina, C. Myers, William P. Kendall, N. P. Likes, and others.

The above Lands are said to be equal to any on Pee Dee River in point of fertility, containing about 80 or 100 acres of most choice low lands, the balance of the tract upland, remarkably fine for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. There is on the tract about 125 or 130 acres of cleared Land, also a small Dwelling, Kitchen, fine Barn, Crib, and Stables; a good well of water. The whole tract lies remarkably level, and the cleared Land in a fine state for cultivation, well fenced, &c. And for the accommodation of purchasers, I am authorized to sell for $1200 cash, the remainder of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, equally divided, with interest from the day of sale. Notes and approved security for the two annual instalments will be required. Persons not acquainted with the Lands, will be shewn by application on the premises, or to James M. Waddill, at Wadesborough.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of January, 1843. J. WHITE.

[39-its] *Sheriff of Anson County.*

A few two horse PLOUGHS, for stiff River lands, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*January* 31, 1843. 39-4w

☞CORRECTION.—The sale of the effects of the late James Hadlock, advertised on the first page of this paper, will take place on *Friday* the 17th inst., and not *Saturday*, as printed.

## McCALLUM & CLARK,

**TAILORS.**

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For making corded or bound Coat, | $10 00 |
| plain ditto, | 8 00 |
| Pantaloons, plain, | 1 50 |
| Vest, plain, | 1 50 |

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 31, 1842. 39tf

## A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

*December* 31 1842. 39tf

## For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Maiden Lane, recently occupied by the late George B. Atkins. For terms, apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*January* 30, 1843. 39tf

## STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's Stable in Bladen county, on or about the 7th inst., a small bay MARE, with Saddle, Bridle, Saddle Bags, and Martingale. One of the rings of the Bridle was broken, and had a wire substituted. I have no doubt that she was stolen by a man named Thomas Aldridge, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare built, hoarse voice, seeming to speak with difficulty, black eyes and dark hair. He is said to have run away from Georgia, and left a wife and child there. He started South again. I will give $50 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that he may be brought to justice.

WILLIAM REEVES.

*Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen Co, N. C.,* 39-4tp
*January* 26, 1843.

## State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that S. G. Moses and Mary his wife, David H. Grove and Susan his wife, and John B. Ashe, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
39] *Clerk & Master.*

## State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Fall Term,* 1842.

Doe Dem. of Allan Lowry, *vs* Roe & Arch'd Baker.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Baker, Catharine Brown and Peter Brown her husband, heirs at law of Archibald Baker, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there cause themselves to be made parties defendant to said suit, in the place of Archibald Baker, dec'd, or judgment will be taken against them pro confesso.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

*January* 21, 1843. 39-6w

SPLENDID

## LOTTERIES.

***J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.***

**$30,000! $10,000.**

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class D. for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 11th of February, 1843.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,317, 2 of 2,500, 4 of 2,000, 10 prizes of 1,500, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets | | | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Half | do | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Quarter | do | 32 50 |

**35,294 DOLLARS!**

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 18th of February, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

| | |
|---|---|
| 35,294 Dollars. | 3,000 Dollars. |
| 12,000 Dollars. | 2,073 Dollars. |
| 5,000 Dollars. | |

15 of $1,200! 60 of $1,000! 60 of $500, 80 of $300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets | | | | $140 00 |
| Ditto | do | 26 Half | do | 70 00 |
| Ditto | do | 26 Quarter | do | 35 00 |

**30,000 DOLLARS!**

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class F for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 25th of February, 1843.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30,000 Dollars. | 10,000 Dollars. |
| 5,000 Dollars. | 3,500 Dollars. |
| 3,000 Dollars. | 2,500 Dollars. |

$1,995, 2 prizes of $1,500! 30 prizes of $1,000! 50 of $250! 75 of 200! 75 of 150! 125 of 125! &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets | | | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Half | do | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Quarter | do | 32 50 |

☞For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

*January* 21, 1843. 38-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

## FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*February* 1, 1842. 87tf

## COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*November* 14, 1842. 28-tf

## FRESH
## Drugs, Medicines, &c.,
### *At the New Drug Establishment,*

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

*November* 12, 1842. 28tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 6, 1842. 31tf

**THE MERCHANTS'**
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Wm. E. Mayhew, William H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, James I. Corner, John Dushane, } Directors. } Charles R. Pearce, Thos. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, Johns Hopkins,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

*September* 26, 1842. 21tf

## $100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

*November* 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

## Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*Dec.* 17, 1842. 33-tf

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58-tf

## Sears' Bible Biography,

WITH several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the U. S. Almanac for 1843; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Lester; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

*Dec.* 19. E. J. HALE.

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

## NEW GOODS,
### *At Prices to suit the Times.*

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

***Groceries and Hardware,***

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

## DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

***Also,***

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 10, 1842. 23tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.

**LOOK AT THIS!**—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Stte Bank. E. S.

## HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not *surpassed by any Bells in this country.* Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 59tf

## JAMES SUNDY,
### Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

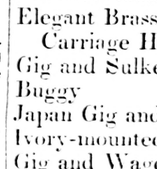
*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47tf

## Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

## OWEN HOUSTON,
### *Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,**

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

*September* 4, 1841. 66tf

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

## NEW GOODS,
### *Uncommonly Cheap.*

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

*June* 27, 1842. 8tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and [illegible], their FALL and WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of the following

### GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

## Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 5. 1840. 14tf

## FRANCIS A. TERRY,
### *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond and the adjoining Counties. 35-6wpd

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

*Dec.* 20. 1842. 33tf

## Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*January* 18, 1842. 85tf

## Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purhases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

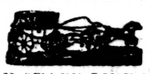
*July* 6, 1842. 9-tf.

## MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1842. 7tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
### FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 44-tf

## LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

*October* 18, 1841. 72tf

### *Important to the Afflicted.*

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

*Opinions of the Press.*—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

## Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1843, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz—

One Lot and three two story Brick Stores and Warehouses, (which will be sold separately or together,) known as "Hooper's Buildings."

One Lot on Mason Alley, with a comfortable Dwelling and Outhouses, now in the occupancy of Miss Annise Pilkington, formerly D. McColl's.

One Lot in Lower Fayetteville, known as No. 17.

A tract of Land, beginning on the river and running to the road leading to Lumberton, including the "Piney Bottom," containing about 1600 acres, divided into lots of 60 to 221 acres, known as the Broadfoot and Ashe Lands.

A Plat of the Land, as divided, can be seen on application to J. Munn.

A Lot on Moore and Ann streets, the old Brick Yard, containing about 7 acres.

A Lot in Campbellton, being one-sixth of 6 acres undivided, at and below the mouth of Cross Creek.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of Jas. H. Hooper.
WM. HOOPER,
Adm'r of T. C. Hooper.

*January* 3, 1843 35ts

## United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next. Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

*November* 26, 1842. 30-10w-pd

## FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine.
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December* 27. 1842. 34-tf

## Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13tf

## TO FAMILIES.

### ROWAND'S IMPROVED
## TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

**ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.**

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
*No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

*Sept.* 1, 1842. 18-tf

☞ A Fresh supply just received and or sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 12, 1841. 49-tf

## SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

## FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children Apply at this office.

*January* 11, 1843. 36-tf

## FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*January* 11, 1843. 36tf

## Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

*Dec.* 29. 1842. 35-tf

## JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

*Dec.* 27. 1842. 34-tf

## VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

*December* 10, 1842. 33-tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

*December* 6, 1842. 31tf

## United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Pray, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.

ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.

BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C. C.*

*Wilmington, Jan'y* 11. 1843. 37-10w

## FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*October* 20. 1841. 72tf

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

*July* 24, 1841. 60-tf.

## Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*November* 24, 1842. 30-tf

## Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or lodge in Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman MARY and Child, who absconded in February last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A further description is unnecessary, as she is so well known there.

R. G. W. HODGES.

*Brownsville, S. C., Dec.* 9, 1842. 32-2m

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caraccas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. Bbl. No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Camewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2,000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*October* 20. 1842. 25tf

## GEO. D. HUBBARD,
### *Draper and Tailor,*

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

## Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

*April* 9, 1842. 97tf

**NEW STOCK OF**

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

*September* 28.

## FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

*June* 28, 1842. 8-tf

## ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

*November* 8, 1842.

## PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

James Dalrymple and Andrew Cox, vs. Andrew Sheppard & Alex. C. Curry. } *Injunction.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Sheppard, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, in the town of Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of February, 1843, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken as to him pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of August, 1842.

36] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

## GARDNER & McKETHAN,
### *Carriage Makers,*

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 2, 1843.